



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

1837—1838.

No. 31.

December 7, 1837.

FRANCIS BAILY, Esq., Vice-President and Treasurer,
in the Chair.

No paper was read.

December 14, 1837.

JOHN GEORGE CHILDREN, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The reading of a paper, entitled “On low Fogs and stationary Clouds.” By William Kelly, M.D. Communicated by Captain Beaufort, R.N., F.R.S., &c., was resumed and concluded.

The object of the present paper is to point out the circumstances which influence the formation of low fogs, and to show what analogy exists between the causes that produce them and those that occasion certain forms of clouds, which may be considered as differing from fogs only in position. Having been attached for several years to the naval party employed in the survey of the gulf and river of St. Lawrence, the author had ample opportunities of observing the phenomena in question. He concludes that the fogs described occur chiefly when the air is nearly saturated with moisture, and when at the same time the temperature of the water on which they rest either exceeds that of the air, or is considerably below it. These fogs are generally very dense, often limiting the sphere of vision to a few fathoms; but seldom extend to any considerable height. They do not often cover the land to any distance from the shore; and the tops of the hills, close to the water's edge, are clear, while the bases, or sides, are enveloped in the mist.

The following papers were then read:—

“On the Colours of Mixed Plates.” By Sir David Brewster, K.G.H., F.R.S., &c.

In the prosecution of his optical inquiries, the author was induced to study the phenomena of mixed plates, (originally discovered by Dr. Young, and described by him in the Philosophical Transactions for 1802,) as he had observed similar appearances in various mineral bodies under analogous circumstances, to which he had been led to